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## Allies Of Central Europe Begin Second Year Of War Under Promising Auspices

Austro-Hungarian Embassy Gives Out Review of First Year of the War from Standpoint of the Teutonic and Turkish Allies—Statement is Described as "A Summary of the Net Results of the Conflict to Date," and Comes to the Conclusion That "the Position of Austria-Hungary and Germany is Most Encouraging from a Military, Economic and Financial Point of View," and that the Second Year of the Conflict Has Begun Under "the Most Promising Auspices for the Allies of Central Europe."

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Austro-Hungarian embassy today gave out for publication a review of the first year of the war from the standpoint of the Teutonic and Turkish Allies. The matter as issued by the embassy was described as "A summary of the net results of the conflict to date," and it came to the conclusion that "the position of Austria-Hungary and Germany is most encouraging from a military, economic, and financial point of view," and that the second year of the conflict had begun under the most promising auspices for the Allies of Central Europe.

The full text of the matter given out is as follows:

A survey of the most important events of the war at the end of the first twelve months of its wide-spread operations leads inevitably to the conclusion that Great Britain and her Allies were the victims of an astoundingly gross miscalculation when they embarked upon an adventurous undertaking in the belief that an easy victory would be theirs. The position of France today is especially deplorable, in view of the fact that the ravaged and ruined country had subsided with the advent of a generation free from personal memories of 1870; but the efforts of the German government to establish closer relations with the western neighbor were frustrated by the growing influence of the English and the Russian empires. As far back as 1912 the military party in the French Republic openly inaugurated aggressive preparations, including the projects for bringing the colored troops of the French colonies into line against Germany and for the increase of the standing army by the bill known as the "three-year service law," which was enacted by the French Parliament in 1913.

The aggressive attitude of Russia was apparent even to the casual observer for many months before the firing of the first gun. The subversive agitation carried on by Russia in Austria-Hungary, and especially in Galicia, the tariff war inaugurated against Germany in 1913; the thinly veiled military preparations dating as far back as 1909, under the guise of the so-called "trial mobilization" and finally the conclusion of a loan of two billion francs for the sole purpose of the construction of a network of strategic railways directed against Germany and Austria-Hungary, gave the lie to the official assurances from St. Petersburg that the Russian Empire was bent upon preserving the peace of Europe in the face of German provocations.

Employ Resources to Utmost

In anticipation of the conflagration, the resources of the Triple Entente had been employed to their utmost in an endeavor to secure the co-operation of other countries against Germany; to tamper with established loyalties and disrupt traditional friendships. Diplomacy, press campaigns and the lever of the powerful Franco-British financial groups were applied to the task of encircling the rising German Empire with a ring of enemies. The late King Edward spared no efforts to entice Austria-Hungary from her treaty alliance with her western neighbor. With French support, financial, political and other advantages were offered to the Dual Monarchy as unavailing inducements to an act of international treachery which finally has been committed by Italy. In the light of these facts, now recalled by tragic events, it would be futile to deny a plot to crush Germany had been carefully and tenaciously prepared by the Triple Entente, and the protestations of the British, French and Russian governments that the war had been forced upon them will not bear scrutiny.

In August, 1914, Germany and Austria-Hungary found themselves face to face with the most powerful coalition

in history. The military achievements of the two central powers are, therefore, all the more remarkable. With the sole exception of a strip of the eastern part of Galicia, which is being evacuated by the Russians, the territory of Austria-Hungary is absolutely cleared of the enemy. The raw and inexperienced armies of the huge Russian forces on the eastern front, like those of the French in Alsace, have proved disastrous failures illustrate the negative results of the mighty offensive launched simultaneously in the east and the west against the Dual Alliance.

The part played by the Austro-Hungarian army in the initial phase of the operations deserves a special honorable mention. Though outnumbered, and with a numerically inferior artillery, the Austro-Hungarians effectively undertook, in August, 1914, the surprising drive against Krassno and Lublin, across the plains of Russian Poland. This movement succeeded in its aim to cause a strong diversion which compelled the Russians to withdraw a considerable part of their forces from the north. This determined though short-lived offensive frustrated the enemy's "which" the Russians had inaugurated toward Berlin. But the Austro-Hungarian advance into central Poland was greatly impeded by the many forests and by the absence of roads and railways. The proportion of the Russian forces at that time concentrated against the Austro-Hungarians was approximately three or four to one. Eastern Galicia where the numerical superiority of the enemy was even greater, had to be abandoned. This vast advantage in numbers on the part of the Russians is to be explained solely by the "which" mobilization," which practically had brought the Russian army up to its full fighting strength long before war had been declared. The Austro-Hungarian retirement before the overwhelming Russian armies was misinterpreted by the Triple Entente as a collapse of the military power of the Dual Monarchy. More recent events have served to correct this erroneous impression.

Belgium Saves Paris

The German advance in the west, with Paris as its objective, failed of the desired swift realization because of the resistance offered by Belgium and the intervention of England. The failure to reach the French capital at the first drive caused keen disappointment in Germany. From the German point of view the western campaign was not brought to a successful end; but it is most unreasonable to talk of a defeat of the Germans or of a victory for the Triple Entente on the Marne, in the sense that the operations in that region have accomplished results which can be regarded as in any way decisive. The Germans fell back on the line of the Aisne, where they had prepared formidable entrenchments. Notwithstanding the frequent assaults carried on with great violence by the Anglo-Franco-Belgian armies, the Germans have never budged from the positions which they had so wisely chosen. The result of the military operations in western Europe can be defined as a German victory which has yet to be completed. A brief glance at the actual situation in the west will furnish ample proof of this estimate of values.

No one conversant with the facts can deny the military importance of Antwerp and of the ports on the Channel such as Zeebrugge and Ostende, held by the Germans. The commercial and industrial significance of the territory taken from the enemy is no less impressive. Belgium and the wealthiest part of Northern France are occupied by the Germans. In Belgium, the coal mines the renowned arms factories of Liege the steel works of La Vieille Montagne, the steel works of John Cockerill in Seraing, the Fabrique Nationale d'Armes in Herstal, with the

affiliated industries, are operated by and for the Germans. In the same manner the northern departments of France, which are the chief centers of the French iron and textile industry, have been made available to German productive enterprise. The shortage of ammunition and other war materials from which the Triple Entente Allies are admittedly suffering is the result to a great extent, of Germany's conquests in the west. The tremendous stocks of raw material of every description which were stored in Belgium and Northern France have augmented the economic power of Germany and correspondingly weakened that of the Allies. It is estimated that the wool and raw materials seized by Germany in this region are likely to keep German factories busy for a long time. Similar results, it may be said incidentally, have been achieved by the Dual Allies to some extent in Russian Poland, where coal and other mines are held by them. The cotton stored in Lodz and other Polish textile centers has been removed partly to Germany and partly to Austria-Hungary, for use in the mills of those countries.

In the Eastern theatre of operations the Dual Allies have practically cleaned out the Russian armies. The temporary occupation of Galicia by the Russians failed to prevent the successful pursuance of the plans to reduce the Russian armies by a process of attrition. The outcome of this military policy is to be seen, not only in the capture of more than a million and a half of Russian prisoners—a number hitherto unheard of in war—but also in the seizure of tremendous booty in Russian cannon, machine guns, rifles, ammunition and war materials of every description. Hindenburg's two great initial victories in the Mazurian region constitute a splendid illustration of the triumph of strategy over mere numbers. However numerous the Russian soldiers may be, the Russian military organization is sure to feel the devastating effects of such a series of bleedings. The Russian offensive has been converted into a retreat which has been continuous since the Dual Allies began their drive to the East, inaugurated at Gertice on May 18. The unbroken line of the Teutonic advance from the Baltic sea, with Labau and Riga, down to the eastern frontier of Bukovina, shows the constant retreat of the Russians before the onslaught of the Austro-German forces. The fall of Warsaw and Kovno stand out as the salient events in the taking, actual or impending, of the entire line of powerful fortresses which have cost the Russian tax-payers unlimited sums of money.

Many Russians Captured

Whether the bulk of the Russian armies or a considerable part of them will be able to fall back upon the second line of Bres-Litovsk is still an open question. But in any event it is pure nonsense to speak of the Russian forces as intact and unbroken after the heavy losses inflicted upon them in the last three months. The number of Russians captured since May 4th certainly amounts up to a total of between 750,000 and 800,000 and several hundred thousand.

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## RE-SENTENCING OF MURDERERS TO BE URGED

The office of the attorney general is awaiting the making up of copies of the record of the proceedings before Judge McAllister, sitting in Pinal county, resulting in the taking of an appeal from an order by the judge denying their freedom to the murderers, Chavez, Rodriguez, Perez and Perilla, whose application for writs of habeas corpus Judge McAllister had a moment before granted.

Copies of the record will be presented to the courts of this and Yavapai counties whence all these murderers had been sentenced under paragraph 1147, Chap. II of the penal code.

If this action is taken by the superior courts of these counties the long delay of a hearing before the supreme court will be avoided. The most that the murderers could hope from a supreme court hearing would be an order to the lower courts for the correction of the form of the death warrants, the curing of the defects on which the applications for the writs were based. The death warrants which would follow the immediate resentencing of the murderers by the superior courts would be made out in proper form anyhow so that the end would be the same and would be more quickly arrived at.

It is thought that the supreme court would dismiss the whole matter if it should come before it for the proceedings were introduced plainly only for the purpose of delay and not because the murderers had been deprived of any right at any stage.

## ITALY IN WAR MAY FORCE THE BALKANS TO ACT

Italian Declaration of War Against Turkey Expected to Have an Almost Immediate Effect on the Balkan States

RUMANIA MAY JOIN ENTENTE

Bulgaria Still Awaits Reply of Serbia Cede Macedonia to Bulgaria—Greece to Act Soon

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Italy's declaration of war on Turkey is expected to have an almost immediate effect on the Balkan states, which are still debating which side to take in the conflict. Relations between Italy and Rumania for years have been very intimate and the opinion is expressed that it is probable, especially in view of the threatening attitude of the Germanic powers toward Rumania because of her refusal to allow armaments to pass through her territory and that now Italy has broken relations with Turkey, Rumania will join the quadruple entente.

Bulgaria is still waiting the reply of Serbia to the suggestions of entente ministers that Serbia cede Macedonia to Bulgaria, while Greece is likely to declare its future policy when the chamber meets this week. The opinion is expressed in diplomatic circles here that it is significant that M. Venizelos, who has always been friendly to the entente, has decided to take charge in addition to the Greek membership of the office of minister of foreign affairs.

With the inclusion of Italy among Turkey's opponents and the former's well known desire for expansion in the near east, the Balkan states may consider the time ripe for them to enter the field and secure for themselves a share of what falls to the victorious

(Continued on Page Three)

## REGIMENT BAND AT ITS BEST IN FINAL CONCERT

Crack Musical Organization Makes Great Hit With Splendid Program—Off This Week to Play at the Expositions

Playing as it never played before, the First Regiment band in a farewell concert at the Ford hotel last night outshone all its former achievements as the crack musical organization of the city, and won the well-deserved praise of the hundreds who thronged Washington street and the court house plaza. From the first bars of the opening march to the final crashing crescendo of the "Regimental Pride" the band did itself proud.

While every number showed splendid work and was warmly applauded, the overtures "Lustspiel" and "Hungarian Comedy" were worthy of special mention and occasioned repeated encores. The flute and clarinet duet was one of the finest numbers on the program, and showed that the band that will represent Arizona at the exposition is not behind in solo work.

The band will leave Wednesday evening.

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## WILL DIRECT ARIZONA BAND ON COAST TOUR



Lieut. Francis H. Redewill

## GERMANS LOSE GREAT BATTLE CRUISER IN THE GULF OF RIGA FIGHT

President of Duma Announces Germans Lost Moltke, Three Cruisers and Seven Torpedo Boats in the Riga Battle

ALSO GET MANY TURKISH BOATS

An Official Communication Says German Fleet Has Left the Gulf of Riga, While Turks Lose Over One Hundred Boats

[Associated Press Dispatch]

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A dispatch to the Central News from Petrograd says: "The president of the Duma announced that the Germans lost the battle cruiser Moltke, three cruisers and seven torpedo boats in the Riga battle."

The announcement of the Duma added:

"The Germans tried to make a descent near Pernp-nin (Pernigel, on the east shore of the Gulf of Riga, some thirty-five miles north of Riga). Four barges crammed with soldiers took part in the descent. They were repulsed by Russian troops without the co-operation of artillery, the Germans being exterminated and the barges captured."

PETROGRAD, Aug. 22.—An official communication says:

"The German fleet has left the Gulf of Riga. Our destroyers in the Black Sea have sunk over one hundred Turkish boats."

The Moltke was of 23,000 tons, 595 feet in length and carried a complement in ordinary times of 1,107 men. She was a sister ship of the famous Goeben, which became a part of the Russian navy after the commencement of the war and was rechristened the Sultan Eddin. She was armed with ten eleven-inch guns, twelve six-inch and twelve twenty-four pounders. The Moltke was in battle against the British fleet in the North Sea in January and cost \$12,000,000 to build.

ENGLAND NEEDS METAL

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Daily Express appeals to the British government to inaugurate a campaign like that in Germany for the collection of useless household articles of copper, brass and zinc, which are needed for the conduct of the war. It declares that more than five million dollars' worth of material of this character is going to waste in attics, storerooms and workshops which people would willingly part with if they knew the material would be turned into shells and cartridges.

## JUDGMENT OF UNITED STATES SUSPENDED AWAITING REPORTS

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The judgment of the United States government is still suspended in the Arabic case and until official information upon which to base the case of pursued arrives there will be no statement. President Wilson and Secretary Lansing are silent. The latter said no additional report had been received from Ambassador Page.

It is understood the all important report is awaited before the United States determines whether Germany committed "a deliberately unfriendly act."

President Wilson was at the White House only long enough to eat his meals. He showed a desire to get away from the usual surroundings and avoid discussions of the sinking of the Arabic. He attended church and will decide tomorrow whether there will be a cabinet meeting on Tuesday, but it is improbable the official family will be summoned before the final reports are received and the severance of diplomatic relations discussed.

Hid Behind Hulk

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22.—According to survivors of the steamer Dunsley, torpedoed by a German submarine just before the Arabic sunk,

## EIGHT PERSONS REPORTED DROWNED

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—Eight persons are reported to have been drowned, scores are missing, hundreds of pleasure craft torn from their moorings, and the greater part of the St. Louis County flooded through the rising of the Meramec river, which is normally a brooklet and is now a raging torrent and in places is miles out of its banks.

## TWENTY MAY BE DEAD IN ST. LOUIS FLOOD

Meramec River Goes Several Miles Out of Its Banks, Sweeps Away Many Buildings and Increases Death List

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—The Meramec river, lined on either side of its banks with pleasure resorts, clubhouses and summer cottages, went several miles out of its banks and swept away many of the buildings and increased to twenty the reported number of lives lost as a result of the flood which followed the recent rain storms.

The river began rising at the rate of a foot an hour early this morning and tonight was still going up. Hundreds were marooned in their houses from the first rise several days ago following a 48-hour rain hundreds of today hoping it would recede and permit them to resume their lives and friends nine thousand feet of track of the St. Louis and San Francisco near Moselle, Mo., was washed out. At 5 o'clock it was reported the river was five feet higher than ever before in its history. It had risen so rapidly that hundreds of persons had time only to climb to the tops of trees. Appeals were sent to St. Louis and hundreds of volunteers were soon at the work. Boats are being rushed by train. Two families are homeless in Valley park alone. High power motor boats fail to enter the river from the Mississippi. The water is two and a half miles wide at Valley park. Meramec heights, and four miles wide at Crescent, Mo.

The flooded area is estimated at 100 square miles. Telephone and telegraph wires from almost all towers in the district are down. Thousands of refugees are housed in churches, hotels and public buildings.

COPPER BRINGS HIGH PRICE

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—Over \$1,000 per ton is now being paid by the German government to hoisholders and others who bring copper objects to the metal collecting depots. This compares with a price of \$360 per ton recently quoted on the London market for copper in bulk. The prices fixed for the various metals which the government asks citizens to contribute are as follows: Copper, 11 per kilo (21.5 pounds); brass, 75 cents; nickel, 23.75.

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## COMMISSION NO LONGER EXISTS MAKES REPORT

United States Commission on Industrial Relations Reports as to Findings and Recommendations for Information of Congress

DO NOT AGREE ON SINGLE REPORT

Became Apparent Sometime Ago Would Be Unable to Reach Uniform Conclusion—No Report is from the Majority

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Summaries of the reports, three in number of the United States commission on industrial relations as to findings and recommendations for the information of congress, were made public here tonight.

The commission, which ceased to exist tomorrow, was composed of three representatives each of the employers, the employees, and the general public. It became apparent some time ago that they would be unable to agree on a single report, and it is said that none of the reports given out tonight can properly be called a "majority" report.

The personnel of the commission follows: Frank P. Walsh, Missouri (chairman), John E. Commons, Wisconsin, and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, representing the public; R. H. Ashton, Illinois, Harris Weinstock, California, and S. Thurston Ballard, Kentucky, representing the employers, and John B. Lennon, Illinois, James O'Connell, District of Columbia, and A. B. Garretson, Iowa, representing the employees.

The report of the representatives of the employees, known as the "staff" report, drawn up by Basil M. Manly, director of research and investigation for the commission, was signed by Commissioners Walsh, Lennon, O'Connell and Garretson. In connection with the main reports these commissioners issued three "Supplemental Opinions and Suggestions" as follows: One by Mr. Walsh, one by Mr. Garretson, and one by Mr. Lennon and Mr. O'Connell jointly.

The report of the commissioners representing the public and the summary thereof, were written by Commissioner Commons. He and Mrs. Harriman signed it without reservation. Commissioner Ashton, Ballard and Weinstock approved it in large part and in part their dissent to portions of it, and to the Manly report are expressed in the so-called Weinstock report, signed by Weinstock, Ashton and Ballard.

The reports are identified as the Manly, or staff report; the Commons, or report of the commissioners for the public, and the Weinstock report, which among other things expressed dissent from the findings of the other two reports.

The Manly summary finds "that the causes of industrial unrest group themselves almost without exception under four main sources which include all the others. They are:

"1. Unjust distribution of wealth and income.

"2. Unemployment and denial of opportunity to earn a living.

"3. Denial of justice in the creation, in the adjudication and in the administration of the law.

"4. Denial of the right and opportunity to form effective organizations."

Remedies are suggested.

On the same subject the Commons report says:

"The greatest cause of industrial unrest is the breakdown of the labor laws and the district of our municipal, state and national governments on the part of a large portion of our people." The report outlines a plan for remedying conditions through the institution of a permanent "industrial commission and advisory council" with comprehensive powers.

The Weinstock report dissents from the recommendation that the secondary boycott should be legalized, finds that employees have many just grievances and are thoroughly justified in organizing. It explains the prime objectives have to be recognized and dealing with organized labor as follows: Sympathetic strikes, jurisdictional disputes, labor union politics, contract breaking, restriction of output, prohibition of the use of nonunion-made tools and materials, closed shop, contests for supremacy between rival unions, acts of violence against nonunion workers and the

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## Shipment Of Liquor For "Personal Use" Barred

(Special to The Republican.)

FLORENCE, Aug. 22.—Attorney General Wiley E. Jones, in an opinion received by County Attorney Richardson, reiterates his former declaration that no liquor can be brought into the state, even though shipments be made solely for "personal use," a proceeding upheld by the United States supreme court in the Kentucky case.

In the Kentucky case, the attorney general points out, the supreme court was dealing with a statute prohibiting the shipment of liquor into local option territory and that the action of the legislature was limited by the provisions of the constitution. In Arizona, on the contrary, he says the constitutional mandate positively forbids the introduction of liquor and that the Kentucky decision does not affect this state.

## Beaumont Is Apprehensive With Waters Again Rising

Special to The Republican.)

BEAUMONT, Texas, Aug. 22.—Scores of lives have been lost in this vicinity and the property damages as a result of the flood is in excess of \$2,000,000. On one ranch 12,000 cattle were drowned. A twelve-foot rise in the Neches river is causing great apprehension here. The Sabine is also torpedoes by a German submarine just before the Arabic sunk,

the waters are rising and the country is devastated. There have been many interesting and unusual incidents of the flood. A woman with her valuables in her lap held looters at bay for eight hours. A feathered bearing a small pig and a watermelon floated to safety today. Uneasiness is felt here that an epidemic will result from the carcasses of animals and filth in water-soaked stores.